(b) what sort of compensation has been offered by the Company and what is Government's stand on the same; and

(c) what steps are envisaged to expedite settlement of claims of those affected by this gruesome tragedy?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c) The Government is sparing no effort in expediting the settlement of the claims of the victims of the Bhopal gas disaster. The Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985 was enacted to confer certain powers on the Central Government to secure that claims arising out of or connected with the Bhopal gas leak disaster are dealt with speedily, effectively, equitably and to the best advantage of all the claimants. A complaint was filed on 8th April, 1985 in the United States Federal District Court, Southern District, New York against Union Carbide Corporation, claiming *inter-aliciA* compensatory and punitive damages. The second pro-trial conference of this case was held on 7th August, 1985.

The Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985 also enables the Government to enter into a compromise. The proposals received initially from M|s. Union Carbide Corporation, prior to the filing of this complaint, were not acceptable since they were too low and conditions attached to were also found to be totally unacceptable. Subsequent to the filing of the complaint, some exploratory talks were held but no concrete progress could be made. It would not be in public interest to indicate the details at this stage.

Prices of Maruti vehicles

*379. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the value of Japanese Yen vis-a-vis Indian rupee at the time of signing the collaboration agreement by Maruti Udyog with M/s. Suzuki Japan and on the 1st April, 1985 when price hike was announced for the Maruti cars and vans;

(b) what were the prices of Maruti cars, Deluxe cars and vans before and after the price hike;

(c) how much commission is given to the dealers by Maruti Limited on each vehicle and how much total commission was already been given;

(d) why this commission is given as the bookings were not made through the dealers; and

(e)' why the prices of the vehicles are not reduced by eliminating the dealers' commission?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATILT: (a) The rupee was equal to Yen 26.60 at the time of signing of the collaboration agreement with Suzuki Motor Company in 1982. The rupee was valued at Yen 19.80 on 1st April, 1985.

(b) and (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e) The dealers' commission is an established commercial practice and is intended to cover expenditure on establishment of showrooms and workshop facilities so as to provide necessary after sales service, warranty attention and to attend to customer's enquiries, correspondence etc.

Statement

(b) Ex-factory price in Rs. of Maruti Vehicles (including excise duty and dealers Commission)

	Maruti 800	Maruti DX	Van-Flat Roof	Van High Roof
Up to 31-3-85	47,500	79,000	47,500	49,250
After 1-4-85 :				
White, Blue	49,500	79,000	54,500	56,250
Red, Brown	50,250	79,000	55,250	57,000

(c) The vehiele-wise commission being paid by MUL to its dealers is as under:—

(i) Maruti-800....Rs. 2,000

(ii) Maruti-DX... .Rs. 2,500

(iii) Maruti Van------ Rs. 2,000

The total Commission to dealers till 31st July, 1985 is as follows:—

(i) Maruti 800___ Rs. 480 lakhs

(ii) Maruti DX....Rs. 223 lakhs

(iiifc Maruti Van ___ Rs. 132 lakhs

Production of category I and II drugs

*380. SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, be pleased te refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1205 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 5th August. 1985 and state:

(a) whether provision was adhered to while granting fresh approvals of high capacities of Cephalexin and Griseofluvin to Glaxo, Fenbendazole to Hoechst and various items to others:

(b) what was the turn over of formulations of categories I and II during 1978-79 and 1984-85 and what percentage it bore to the total turn over and how for this percentage increased after the announcement of the Drug Policy;

(c) whether it is a fact that the sales turn over of formulations of category III and D7 have increased every year; and

(d) if so, what was the sales turn over of these formulations during 1979 to 1984, year-wise and what is the percentage increase every year, in respect of each company?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Industrial Approvals to M/s Glaxo for the manufacture of Cephalexin and Griseofulvin and to Hoechst for Fenbendazone were given as per the provisions/parameters of 1978 Drug Policy.

(b) and (c) Value of production of formulations at constant 1979-80 prices was Rs. 1150 Crores in 1979-80 and Rs. 1760" Crores during 1983-84. Category-wise break-up of these formulations is not available. However, according to information available with the Ministry, the value of production, at constant 1979-80 prices, of bulk drugs going into Category I and II formulations has increased from Rs. 106.55 Crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 113.1 Crores in 1983-84. The value of production of other bulk drugs has gone up from Rs. 119.45 Crores in 1979-80 to Ra. 241.9 Crores in 1983-34.

(d) The production of a particular formulation by the Company depends upon the market demand and the corporate plans of the Company.